

A Good Garden *is Half of a Good Living*



*"A heavenly paradise is that place,
Wherein all pleasant fruits do grow."
ANON.*

**DEDICATED
TO
HOME GARDENERS**

May this little booklet help
you have a better and more
profitable garden with less
effort and more enjoyment.

S. L. ALLEN & CO. Inc.
Philadelphia, Pa.

*In your own
garden you
grow not
only better
vegetables*



*but fun,
health and
extra,
dollars.*

"Grow What You Eat"

Why Grow Your Own?



IF you are like most folks you've always had sort of a hidden feeling you would like to grow your own vegetables and flowers. Most of us inherit that—We've had a hankering for working in the good brown earth handed down to us along with our other most deeply seated instincts. And there's a satisfaction in producing some of the things we eat that yields a pleasure as keen and strong as it is simple and wholesome.

But the "kick" we get out of growing things isn't the only advantage in having our own garden—not by a jugful! The things themselves are *better* than those which may be bought. And that's not just idle talk—if you've ever tasted green peas or sweet corn gathered from your own garden at just the right stage and cooked immediately—then you know how vastly superior they were to any corn or peas you ever bought. Even beets, carrots and turnips lose decidedly in quality with every hour they are out of the ground before they are cooked. Try it and see.

And there's another important point. In your own garden you can grow the varieties of best *table* quality, while often these are not grown by the market gardener because they are not good "shippers."

Not only your palate, but every muscle in your body will benefit by your "growing your own." With modern Planet Jr. garden tools, that have taken the drudgery out of gardening, you get the best possible kind of exercise, in the right size doses, that is put in to a purpose, and that builds results you can see.

Last but not least, "growing your own" *saves you money*. A good garden will return the cost of seeds, plants, fertilizers and tools many times over.

To be happier, Healthier and save money

GROW WHAT YOU EAT

MAKING A BED

SEEDS WON'T LIE ASLEEP IN



If it is small,
spade it up

THE first big step—and really half the battle in growing your own—lies in making a good seed bed. Most of the failures usually laid to poor seed are due to poor soil preparation.

If possible have your garden plowed and then thoroughly harrowed. If it is quite small, spade it up or fork it up by hand as early as it is dry enough to crumble readily. If necessary, go over it twice and break up and thoroughly pulverize all lumps, until the soil is deep and mellow. The little Planet Jr. Star Pulverizer is a great tool for finishing off the surface after spading.

Always work the surface of the ground *immediately* after spading or plowing. If you do not, it is likely to dry out in hard lumps, making the preparation of a good seed bed almost impossible.

(Pages 5 and 7 show time-saving, back-saving, and money-saving planting equipment.)



But plow it
if possible

J. Dee Mellonee, Audubon, Iowa, writes: "Before the opening of the Spring garden work I purchased one of your No. 4 Planet Jr. combined seed drills and wheel hoes. Since it came into my possession I have planted about 5,000 feet of garden seeds of various types and every respect. The stuff planted has just started to come through the ground and I find that the spacing is accurate and the depth uniform, same insuring almost spontaneous growth and closeness in time of development.

For your information I might state that I am 13 years of age and have been in the market garden business two years. That I consider it one of the best side lines any boy in school could possibly have."

"Grow What You Eat"

Planet Jr. No. 4

Hill and Drill Seeder Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow

Holds
2½ Quarts
of Seed

Weight 50 lbs.



An Ideal Outfit for Large Gardens

Thousands of home and market gardeners everywhere use the Planet Jr. No. 4 profitably and you will find it will save you many dollars and many hours of work, and make gardening a pleasure.

The No. 4 Seeder sows practically all vegetable seeds in drills, or drops in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart. In one operation it opens the furrow, drops seeds at the right depth and thickness, covers them, packs soil, and marks the next row. You get straight rows, and the right number of plants; this makes cultivation easier.

Change from Drill to Wheel Hoe is quickly made. Then you can plow, open furrows, and cover them; hill up plants, weed, hoe and cultivate throughout the growing season.

No. 4D—Hill and Drill
Seeder Only.



FEEDING THE GROUND SO IT CAN FEED YOU

BIG crops of vegetables, and good flowers, require plenty to eat. The better you feed your soil the better it will feed you.

If you can get *well rotted* manure, spread it over the soil 3 or 4 inches deep before spading or plowing. Or after July 15th sow rye and winter vetch in every empty spot in your garden, and keep on sowing it up to September. South of New York crimson clover can be sown up to August 15th. These green crops are as good as manure to plow under in the spring.

Lacking manure it is best to broadcast a good commercial fertilizer at the rate of 5 to 10 pounds to each 100 square feet. Most soils also need lime every second or third year. Apply hydrated lime or raw ground limestone, 10 to 15 pounds of the former, or 15 to 20 pounds of the latter, to each 100 square feet.

For really bumper crops it is also advisable to side dress the plants during the growing season. Use a good commercial fertilizer and apply it in a furrow next to the row where the feeder roots can reach it.

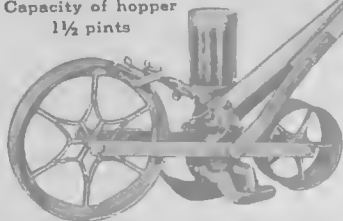
(Tools for side dressing and broadcasting fertilizer are shown on pages 17 and 19.)



"Grow What You Eat"

Planet Jr. No. 22 Jiffy Seeder

Weight 18½ lbs.
Capacity of hopper
1½ pints



A Real Time Saver

Few gardens are too small to justify the use of a Jiffy Seeder. It saves so much time and effort

and plants so much more accurately than is possible by hand that it pays for itself very quickly.

Practically all vegetable seeds up to kidney beans can be accurately planted with the Jiffy Seeder. It sows out to the last seed and will handle a 5 cent packet just as well as a hopper full. Just set the index for the seed you want to sow, put the opening plow at the right depth, pour the seed in the hopper—and plant as you walk along.

Planet Jr. No. 35 Seeder Attachment



Weight, 8½ lbs.

For still smaller gardens a seeder attachment for a wheel hoe makes an adequate outfit. The No. 35 fits any Planet Jr. Double and Single Wheel Hoe and the No. 119 Garden Plow. It does not handle wrinkled peas or beans, but will sow accurately any smaller seed—handling a five cent packet as well as a hopper full. Saves backache and does a better job than you can by hand.

PLANTING AND TRANSPLANTING

*Try an hour
before
breakfast
once in a
while, with*



*the birds
out and the
dew on, and
see how it
sets you up*

PLANTING seed, which used to be slow, hard work, can now be done quickly and accurately with any Planet Jr. seed drill. Not only quicker work but neater and better.

Rake the soil over thoroughly immediately before planting. This destroys all sprouting weed seeds and gives the vegetable seeds a clean start. Use the rake back-and-forth, to level the ground,—not the way you rake up grass. Group together things that are planted similarly, such as beets, carrots, and onions, and peas and beans. (It pays to make a rough planting plan, on paper, before you begin sowing your seed.) Mark off rows with a string, to get them perfectly straight; not only looks neater but makes possible better and closer cultivating to kill weeds.

Test seed drill on floor or hard ground to be sure it is dropping just right. Push steadily and evenly when planting. For large seeds,—peas, beans, corn, etc.—open furrows with plow, then run drill in furrow. Fill in the furrow after the plants are six to eight inches high.

Many vegetables and flowers are started in the hot-house, cold frame, or seed bed before being planted in the garden. Plants of early cabbage, cauliflower, lettuce and celery, and such flowers as asters and cosmos may be bought, or grown indoors from seed.

*You can
save several
weeks by
planting
some of*



*them already
started. But
pack 'em in
hard.*

"Grow What You Eat"

Planet Jr. No. 12

Combined Double and Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow



Steel Frame
14-in Steel Wheels
Weight, 33 lbs.



Equipped for the Efficient Gardener

The No. 12 is a wonderful combination for a home gardener and is popular with market gardeners and truckers.

In crops such as beets, carrots, beans, peas, lettuce, onions, radishes, spinach, etc., the double wheel hoe straddles the row, cultivating both sides. Cuts in half work of cultivating.

In higher crops the single wheel hoe does valuable cultivating between rows, as well as opening and closing furrows, and hilling up.

The unusual variety of work done with the No. 12 will save you time and money enough to pay for it in a single season.

Mr. William Van Leven, Crawfordsville, Indiana, writes, "I have a Planet Jr. No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe. It does excellent work; it saves time and strength and runs about twice as easy as the average wheel hoe."





Planting, Transplanting—cont'd

In setting out plants, open up a furrow with the wheel hoe, or dig out holes with the trowel, and put a half handful of bone meal and tankage under each plant, mixing thoroughly with the soil. If the weather is hot and dry, pour water into each hole, and let it soak away before planting; also cut back the largest leaves one-half, to check wilting, and shade the newly set plants with newspapers or baskets during noon hours for a few days. Most plants should be set deep, almost up to the lowest leaves. The most important thing, however, is to pack the soil **FIRMLY** about the roots.

To grow plants, for transplanting later, sow seed thinly by hand or with seed drill, and thin out to 3 or 4" apart when second or third leaf shows.



It used to be work—but now it's only play!

"Grow What You Eat"

Planet Jr. No. 17 Single Wheel Hoe

Steel Frame and Wheel
Weight, 24 lbs.



The Home Gardener's Favorite

The No. 17 is the most popular of all wheel hoes because it is light enough for a girl or woman to handle, yet strong and sturdy enough for any job, and has the equipment most needed in the average garden.

The attachments—hoes, teeth, and plow—are all oil hardened and tempered for better work and longer wear. The hoes are especially designed to permit close, accurate work without danger to the crop. The teeth have a narrow neck with a wide head for turning over the weeds. And the plow is rugged enough to do real plowing or furrowing.

Herbert Buckland, 13 Wallaca Ave., Toronto 4, Canada, writes: "I am pleased to say that I bought a No. 17 and I found it very useful. I am only sorry I did not buy one years ago. My garden is at my Country Home some 50 miles from here. I have only limited time to work it but I can safely say with the aid of Planet Jr. the work was done much easier and in far less time."



How and When to Plant the Most

VEGETABLES	SEEDS OR PLANTS TO PROVIDE FOR FAMILY OF FIVE	DATE TO SOW OR PLANT		DEPTH TO COVER INCHES
		FIRST	LAST	
Asparagus	1 oz. or 50	April 1		Seeds 1 in. Plants 4 in.
Beans (Bush)	1 lbs.	May 1	Aug. 1	2 in.
Beans (Pole) (Limbs, see below)	3 pkts.	May 15		2 in.
Beet	2 oz.	April 1	July 10	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in.
Broccoli	1 pkt.	April 15		$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in.
Brussels Sprouts	1 pkt. or 15	May 15		Seed $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Cabbage	36	May 1	July 15	
Chinese Cabbage	1 pkt.	Aug. 1		$\frac{1}{4}$ in.
Carrot	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	April 1	July 1	$\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Cauliflower	24	April 15	July 15	
Celery	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. or 60	April 1		Seed $\frac{1}{4}$ in.
Corn (Sweet)	1 lb.	May 1	July 15	2 in.
Cucumber	1 pkt.	May 1	July 1	$\frac{3}{4}$ in.
Eggplant	12	June 1		
Endive	1 pkt.	April 15	July 1	$\frac{1}{4}$ in.
Kale	1 pkt.	May 1	Sept. 1	$\frac{1}{4}$ in.
Kohl-Rabi	1 pkt.	April 15	June 15	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$
Leek	1 pkt.	April 10		$\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Lettuce	2 oz. (1 kind)	April 1	Aug. 15	$\frac{1}{4}$ in.
Lima Beans (Bush)	1 lb.	May 15		1 in.
Lima Beans (Pole)	2 pkts.	May 25		1 in.
Melons	1 pkt.	May 20		$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in.
Onions	1 oz.	April 1		$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Onion Sets	1 qt.	April 1		
Parsley	1 pkt.	April 1		$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$
Parsnips	1 pkt.	April 15	June 1	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in.
Peas	3 lbs.	April 1	July 15	2 in.
Pepper	12	May 15		
Polkates	15 lbs.	April 1		4 in.
Pumpkin	1 pkt.	June 1	July 1	$\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Radish	3 pkts.	April 1	July 1	$\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Rhubarb	6	April 1	Oct. 1	
Ruta Baga	1 pkt.	April 1	Aug. 1	$\frac{1}{4}$ in.
Salsify	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	April 15	June 1	1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Spinach	1 oz.	April 1	Sept. 1	$\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Squash	1 pkt.	May 1		$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in.
Swiss Chard	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	April 1		$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 in.
Tomato	1 pkt. or 48	Seeds Mar. 1 indoors Plants May 15		Seed $\frac{1}{2}$ in.
Turnips	1 pkt.	April 1	July 1 Aug. 15	$\frac{1}{4}$ in.

HOW TO USE THIS TABLE

The dates given above are for the latitude of Philadelphia. For every hundred miles difference north or south, advance or delay seed sowing dates about a week. The time requirements for crops to reach edible size varies, of course, ac-

Important Home Garden Vegetables

SPACE BETWEEN ROWS	SET PLANTS OR THIN OUT TO INCHES	SPECIAL NOTES
3 to 4 ft.	12 in.	A well-cared for bed improves with age and lasts for many years.
2 ft.	3 to 4 in.	Select, early, midseason and late in both green and wax podded kinds.
3 to 4 ft.	3 ft. (hills)	Select early and late, green and wax pod.
18 in.	2 to 3 in.	Select early, midseason and late kinds for winter storage.
2½ ft.	24 in.	Handle exactly like Cauliflower.
2½ ft.	24 in.	The most delicate of all the cabbage tribe.
2 to 3 ft.	18 to 24 in.	Set out 2 doz. early, 1 doz. midseason and 2 doz. late kinds.
2½ ft.	12 in.	Sow only on August 1st for Fall use only.
1½ to 2 ft.	2 to 3 in.	Sow short rows often. Sow on August 1st for winter storage.
2 to 3 ft.	2 ft.	Treat very much like Cabbage.
3 ft.	6 in.	Select an early and a late variety.
3 ft.	12 in.	Sow in blocks of short rows, for perfect pollenization.
4 to 5 ft.	(3 to hill) 36 in.)	When picking, cut stems; do not pull vines.
2½ ft.	24 in.	Needs lots of heat and frequent hoeing.
2 ft.	12 in.	To bleach, tie plants into cone shape.
2½ ft.	12 in.	Sow during July for Fall use.
1½ to 2 ft.	4 to 6 in.	Should be used when roots reach a diameter of 2½ in.
2 ft.	4 in.	Grow like Onions and hill to bleach stalks.
1½ to 2 ft.	10 to 12 in.	Should be thinned out to stand a foot apart.
2½ to 3 ft.	2 ft. (hills)	
3 ft.	3 ft. (hills)	Select an early and a late variety in both classes.
4 ft.	4 ft. (hills)	See note on Cucumbers.
18 in.	3 or 4 in.	Weeding and hoeing are their chief requirements.
12 in.	2 in.	
15 to 18 in.	4 in.	Seed requires 3 to 6 weeks to germinate.
15 to 18 in.	2 to 4 in.	Cultivate well during the growing season.
2½ ft.	1 in.	The early smooth seeded sorts may be sown a month before the later, wrinkled varieties.
3 ft.	2 ft.	See note on Eggplants.
3 ft.	6 in.	Really a farm crop.
4 to 6 ft.	1 ft. (hills)	When storing, prevent bruising.
18 in.	1 to 4 in.	Spring sorts can be grown quite close. Summer and fall varieties require more space.
3 ft.	3 ft.	Requires a lot of space and plenty of manure.
2 ft.	6 in.	Sow around August 1st for winter use.
15 to 18 in.	2 to 4 in.	Can be stored for winter use or left in ground until spring.
12 in.	2 to 4 in.	Plant short rows often.
4 to 6 ft.	4 ft. (hills)	See note on pumpkins.
1½ to 2 ft.	6 in.	Treat like Beets.
3 to 4 ft.	3 ft.	For best results train to stakes or trellis.
15 to 20 in.	2 to 1 in.	Sow again in August for winter use.

cording to the season, varieties and soil conditions. Allowance also must be made for the relative estimate of the yields, due to climatic and soil conditions. But the averages will be found to be fairly accurate on the basis of many years of observation.

FIRST STEPS IN CULTIVATION

There's
nothing like
the thrill of
seeing your
first seeds of



vegetables
or flowers
come up—
but (see
below)

KILL the weeds while they are small—even better, before they start.

As soon as the thin green lines of sprouting seedlings mark the rows, rig up your single or double wheel hoe so as to straddle the row with the curved, shield-like cutting edges of the hoes close together, two inches or so apart. Go through the rows slowly and carefully, cutting as close as possible, but throwing no dirt over the tiny plants. These Planet Jr. sharp steel blades are especially designed to protect the smallest plants.

Do not push the wheel hoe as you would a lawn-mower, but use a series of short strokes, drawing it back slightly between each. This keeps the blades clear, and leaves the soil level.



Don't let the weeds go 'til you have to take both hands to pull them out. Treat 'em **EARLY** and you won't have to treat 'em rough!



"Grow What You Eat"

Planet Jr. No. 19 Garden Plow and Cultivator

15-inch Steel Wheel
Weight, 21 lbs.

A Popular Southern Cultivator

The No. 19 is an inexpensive but a mighty dependable cultivator for the home garden. The equipment furnished is useful for general work—a sweep for shallow cultivation and weeding—a plow for furrowing and hilling—and a cultivator tooth for general cultivation, marking out rows, etc. Attachments are all adjustable for depth.

The No. 19 is easy running and strong and the adjustments are simple—quickly and easily made.

Fire Fly Plow

Weight, 14 lbs.

A hand plow that users say has never been equalled. The moldboard is hardened, tempered and polished for wear and easy pushing, and is adjustable for depth.

It will open a furrow four to six inches wide and one to three inches deep—deeper by going a second time.

Use it for plowing your garden, furrowing, hilling, etc. and for keeping your chicken yard plowed up.

THINNING— AND THE ALL IMPORTANT DUST MULCH



Use the hoe, and
save the hose!

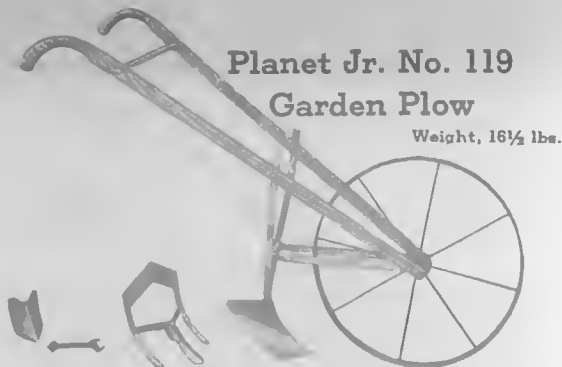
As the little plants grow, and the second or third "true" leaves develop, they should be thinned out. *This is just as important as weeding.* Many beginners make the fatal mistake of not realizing this—and then wonder why their lettuce never "heads," and their beets and carrots stay small. Pull out the small weeds in the row and then thin out the vegetables themselves to the distances indicated in the table on pages 12 and 13.

This weeding and thinning will have packed down the soil between the rows somewhat. So loosen this soil thoroughly by going through the rows with the cultivator teeth. After that, put the hoes on with the points *toward* the row, and go through the row every ten days or so, to keep the surface loose and dry. This DUST MULCH *saves the moisture in the soil below*; Just as a shingle or stone keeps the soil below it moist. Cultivate as soon as the soil is dry enough to crumble after every rain, to break up the moisture-wasting crust.



Taller growing plants, such as peas, beans, corn, potatoes, etc. may be hilled up by working the soil up to them with the plows.

"Grow What You Eat"



Planet Jr. No. 119 Garden Plow

Weight, 16½ lbs.

For those who prefer a high wheel cultivator the No. 119 is, so users tell us, the best tool of this type that is made.

The steel wheel is 24 inches high; runs easily in any garden. A complete set of hardened and tempered attachments—Plow, narrow and wide cultivator teeth, 3-prong cultivator, and scuffle hoe—make it a valuable time and labor-saving tool, and the cost is small.

The No. 119W is the same as the above but has a 5-prong forged spring steel cultivator in place of the reversible scuffle blade.

Planet Jr. No. 215 Fertilizer Attachment

Weight, 17 lbs.

Used with the No. 119 this attachment puts the fertilizer where it will do the most good—in a furrow made by the tooth or plow. It will handle any dry commercial fertilizer and the amount can be accurately regulated.

It is easily attached to the cultivator and as easily removed. An excellent and inexpensive attachment which insures bigger and better crops.

SAVING the EARLY GARDEN and STARTING the LATE

When you
do have to
water, soak
the ground



thoroughly
—and then
CULTIVATE
to save it

CONSTANT cultivation to keep the “dust mulch” intact will carry the garden through any ordinary dry spell. But in cases of real drought, the garden will be severely checked, if not ruined, unless water can be given.

But when you use the hose, soak the ground thoroughly and cultivate as soon afterwards as the soil is workable. Sprinkling the surface is worse than useless as it draws the roots to the surface where the sun will dry them out.



The “Winter Garden Review”—home-made.

In early June make substantial plantings of all the root crops, such as beets and carrots; and sow seed of cabbage, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, etc. for transplanting later. It is just as important to plant for the *fall* garden as it is to plant the spring garden. For latest dates for planting the various things, see the planting table on pages 12 and 13.

R. C. Wills, Barrington, N. J., writes: “Have referred and find I purchased the Planet Jr. through Child’s Bros., Market St., Phila., in April 1912 and have had it in constant use ever since. As I have just passed the 80th milestone think with the usual care it will see me through to the end of the journey.”

“Grow What You Eat”

Planet Jr. No. 210 Spreader

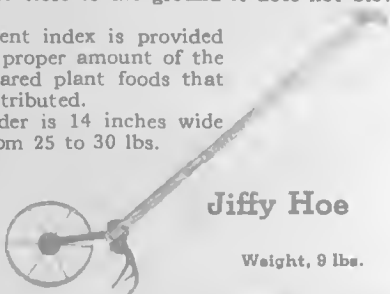
Weight,
25 lbs.



Use a Planet Jr. Spreader to help you have a beautiful lawn. It will spread any dry Commercial fertilizer or plant food evenly and in any desired quantity. Or it can be used for sowing grass seed, releasing it so close to the ground it does not blow away.

A convenient index is provided showing the proper amount of the various prepared plant foods that should be distributed.

The spreader is 14 inches wide and holds from 25 to 30 lbs. of fertilizer.



Jiffy Hoe

Weight, 9 lbs.

This man-sized Planet Jr. Jiffy Hoe takes the back-ache out of hoeing and weeding and costs less than a good hoe and rake.

It's a genuine Planet Jr. and will take plenty of punishment. The adjustable handle is straight grained white ash, the wheel and frame are steel and unbreakable, and the attachments are designed for efficient use.

Available with either three prong cultivator attachment or scuffle blade. A plow attachment is a useful extra.



GETTING THE BEST OF BUGS, WORMS AND BLIGHTS

STRONG, vigorously growing plants will stand the attacks of insects and diseases better than weak ones. If any of your vegetables or flowers seem backward or of poor color instead of a dark, healthy green, apply nitrate of soda. Sprinkle a half handful around each couple of plants (being careful not to get any on the leaves) or along each 6 or 8 feet of row, and hoe or cultivate into the soil. Or apply the nitrate by dissolving one pound in a 12 quart watering can full of water.

Chewing insects, such as potato bugs, and worms which eat the foliage, can be poisoned with arsenate of lead applied as a dust, or as a wet spray. For *sucking* insects, such as plant lice or aphids, use "Black Leaf 40," a strong nicotine extract. For "blights" and mildew, use Bordeaux Mixture, or Pyrox. For more complete information, write to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Farmers' Bulletins Nos. 908 and 1282.

*It takes
vigilant
watching
and quick
acting to
protect all*



*your vege-
tables and
flowers,
but think of
the reward!*

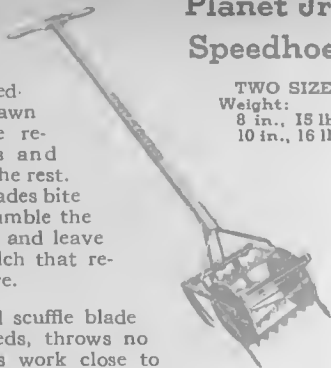
Rev. A. Van Benschoten, Plainfield, Iowa, Box 168, writes: "I have a single wheel hoe I have used for twelve years, and would not part with it. It runs so easy and does such good work. A number of neighbors have used it and gotten Planet Jrs. for themselves. The best garden plow made."

"Grow What You Eat"

Planet Jr. Speedhoe

Push the speedhoe as you do a lawn mower, and the revolving blades and scuffle blade do the rest. The saw tooth blades bite into the dirt, crumble the crust and lumps and leave a pulverized mulch that retains the moisture.

TWO SIZES
Weight:
8 in., 15 lbs.
10 in., 16 lbs.



The sharpened scuffle blade cuts off the weeds, throws no dirt and permits work close to the plants even when small.

Reverse the Speedhoe and it is ready for deep cultivation. The three teeth are oil tempered and will wear a long time.

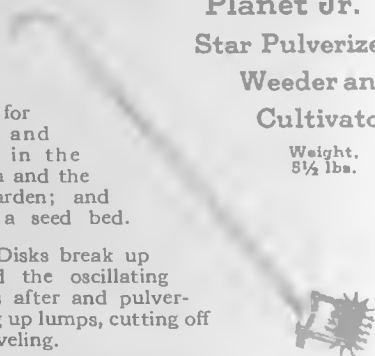
Planet Jr. Star Pulverizer Weeder and Cultivator

Just right for pulverizing and cultivating in the flower garden and the vegetable garden; and for making a seed bed.

Weight,
5½ lbs.

The Star Disks break up the soil and the oscillating blade follows after and pulverizes, breaking up lumps, cutting off weeds and leveling.

Effective as a cultivator immediately after rain because it does not leave the soil in a lumpy condition. Only 7½ inches wide and can be used where plants are close together.



STRETCHING the GARDEN INTO the WINTER

ON the approach of freezing weather, prepare to save as many of your vegetables as possible for late fall and winter use.

Before frost, can beans; corn, peas, and tomatoes. Pick large green tomatoes, peppers and egg-plants and wrap in paper to ripen in cellar. Cover lettuce with bog hay (this will often keep it for two or three weeks longer.) Gather squash and melons and store in warm, dry place; don't bruise.

Before freezing, dig beets, carrots, parsnips, salsify, and turnips and store, in sand or soil, in the cellar. (Some of the parsnips and salsify can be left in the ground for spring use.) Bury cabbage upside-down in trench out-doors, or hang up by stalks in cellar. Store onions and potatoes in cold, but frost-proof, dry place. Write Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Farmers' Bulletin No. 984.



GROW WHAT YOU EAT—
EAT WHAT YOU GROW

Planet Jr. No. 2 Edger

Weight, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs



Neatness is the secret of attractiveness around a home, and to have this neatness the grass bordering walks must be frequently edged or trimmed. With the No. 2 Planet Jr. Edger you can edge either straight or curved walks of cement, stone or brick, rapidly and easily.

The sharp edging disc is made of high-grade steel and will last for years. The tool is simple and easy to operate, and there is nothing to get out of order. Your lawn mower needs an assistant—the Planet Jr. No. 2 Lawn Edger—to finish the job.

Planet Jr. Lifetime Garden Tools



Planet Jr. Lifetime Garden Tools are Guaranteed not to bend or break. The steel used is the best obtainable, and is further hardened and tempered by exclusive Planet Jr. Processes. They are a joy to use because they are so light and well balanced.

The Garden Trowel is conventional design with a 6 inch blade. The Bulb Trowel is slim and sharp for planting bulbs or transplanting. It has 3 notches 3, 4 and 5 inches from the tip to help plant your bulbs at the right depth.

The Weeder is very handy for cultivating around small plants and for hand weeding. The teeth add a great deal to its effectiveness.

Planet Jr.

*Makes
Gardening Easy*



COMPLETE CATALOG

SENT FREE

Showing Hand, Horse and Tractor
Seeders, Double and Single Wheel Hoes,
Horse Hoes and Cultivators, Harrows,
Celery Hillers, Riding Cultivators,
Steels, Sweeps, Furrowers and Hillers,
and Garden Tractors.